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VOL. 43. NO. 76

BANGKOK SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1917.

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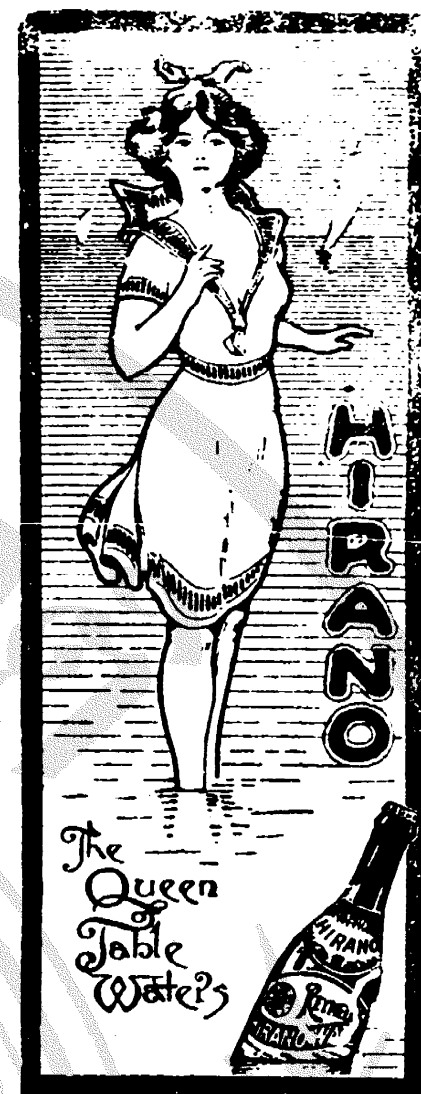
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set with 1 diamond, 1 sapphire and 1
ruby earring; 1 chief and fireproof safe;
1 gold ladies bracelet set with diamonds
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fine carpet; 1 Singer Sewing
Machine; Ice box; gentleman's bicycle;
2 golden watchchains; 1 valuable piece
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Hsien Fay, Dynasty Ching); 1 com-
plete coffee-service with tray; 1 smok-
ing table with brass top; 1 beautiful
Japanese large Bronze (Roaring Tiger);
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case; 1 silver ashtray; 2 walking
sticks with heavy silver handles;
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silver; 1 other walking stick; 1 ladies
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belt-buckle; 1 ladies travelling Necessa-
ry; 1 handsome Mirror; table cloth,
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electric table lamp with crystal foot;
1 gilt enamel saltcellar; 1 Serge Pah
Lai; 1 Serge Pah Nung; electric
coffee-machine; 1 case of Beer; 2 bags
of rice; 1 dozen fruit knives in leather-
case; 1 Filter; 1 Vase (Jap. Bronze);
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fume; 1 pair of prismatist field glasses;
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tained from all local German firms the
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will be announced in the local Papers,
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The Influence of Educa-
tion.In one of his last essays Herbert
Spencer restated the view which he
had expressed sixty years previously
and from which he had never swerved,
—that State education was productive
of more harm than good. Probably if
he were alive to-day he would see no
cause to alter his view.—if, indeed, he
did not find strong evidence to strong-
then it. Although Spencer stood
almost—if not quite—alone on this
point, and his warnings have been ab-
solutely disregarded, it may be worth
while to recapitulate them and to see
how far they have been verified. The
best summary of his views is to be
found in the essay above referred to,
contained in his last work, "Facts and
Comments," and in this he reiterates
his contention that the law of supply
and demand cannot be restricted to the
material sphere but must be extended
to the mental sphere, and that as the
interference with the supply and de-
mand of commodities is mischievous,
so also must be mischievous any inter-
ference with the supply and demand
of intellectual culture. Further, the
organisation of education by the State
implies that the State system of culture
is imposed upon the citizens whose in-
dividual faculties are thus restricted,
and also, as in the case of England,
where we have a mixed system of
private and State control, compels A,
whose children go to a private school,
to pay for the education of the children
of B, who sends his children to a State
school, thus lessening the parental
responsibility of B. Again Spencer,
more especially in his later years,
denied any connection between intel-
lectual culture and moral improvement,
or, in other words, denied that intellec-
tualisation and moralisation go hand in
hand.This last point is one which is well
worth considering at the present time.
It is easy to understand how the con-
nection between education and moral
improvement arose. Those who had
felt the impulse for education thought
that their moralisation was the result
not the cause of that impulse. They
were confirmed in this view on looking
around. Everywhere they saw types
of highly educated men showing a
high degree of moralisation, which, in
spite of some exceptions, could not but
impress them with the value of educa-
tion as a moral factor. What wonder
that they sought to apply to others,
even under compulsion, that which
they thought had done so much good
to themselves. Even from the point
of view of economies, education ap-
peared to offer indisputable advantages.
The cause of poverty lay in the in-
ability to take part in the work of life.
Remove the ignorance and the ability of
every citizen to earn his own living
would be increased, if not made certain.
It was true that education as an in-
tellectualising factor, could not com-
pel the lazy man to work, but it was
hoped that the moralising influence,
combined with the training gone
through in the schools, would suffice
to correct any inherent vices that
might exist.How have these contentions been
borne out? State education has now
become a dominant factor in all coun-
tries which claim to be progressive.
It is now a common procedure to judge
the moral standard of a nation by the
number of its illiterate, the implica-
tion of course being that the person
who cannot write his name must be on
a lower moral and intellectual plane
than the person who can. Lately we
have seen the power and might of Ger-
many ascribed to education, and a de-
mand raised that similar education be
available in Britain in spite of the fact
that all the intellectual forces of Ger-
many have been directed, not towards
the improvement of society but towards
its destruction; that Germany's actions
have strikingly negated the alleged
moralising influence of education; and
that so far as humanity at large is con-
cerned it would have been better if
Germany had never been educated at
all. If Herbert Spencer were alive
now it would undoubtedly be to Ger-
many that he would look for confirma-
tion of his views. Here, he would say,
is a nation that has been highly in-
tellectualised; a nation which has been
described, rightly or wrongly, as the
most intellectual in Europe. Its sys-
tem of State education is probably the
most perfect in the world, and it is in
Germany, if anywhere, that we should
find the alleged civilising and moralis-
ing effects of education. Even if the
moral stagnation—if not absolute de-
generation—of Germany be ascribed to
the effect of militarism, then we must
confess that the power of education to
overcome an evil influence is singularly
small, if not absolutely lacking. Fur-
ther, if it is contended that the war,
with all its ruthlessness and savagery,
is the work of a small party in the
State, and that the people are but
following their leaders like sheep, then
it must be admitted that the higher the
education the less its moral effect. It
is to the leaders in the war that we
ought to look for a high ethical stan-
dard, since they represent the flower
of the educational system, and it is in
the rank and file that we should expect
to find the greatest evidence of de-
moralisation, since they are less affected
by the alleged influence of educa-
tion. The facts are all the other way,
however. Whenever we hear of a
touch of common humanity it is sure
to have come from a private soldier;
whenever we hear of some action morethan usually barbarous we are certain
to find that it has emanated from one of
the leaders, whether military or civil.
Moreover the sheep-like attitude of the
people is a striking example of the
effect of State education in reducing
the individuality of citizens to the
same level. When the State prescribes
what form the education shall take,
what ideas shall be put into the chil-
dren's heads, what, in fact, the form of
culture shall be, then we may expect
that the citizens will display a marked
lack of individuality, and be, in fact,
mere servants of the oligarchy. Herein
lies another danger. If the ruling few
be imbued with high moral ideas then
the evil effects are not so obvious,
although, without any restraining in-
fluence exercised by the people, it is
inevitable that some over-reaching of
authority should take place. When
the reverse is the case, however, the
passivity of the people is an added
danger which may lead to ruin. In
present circumstances there seems
every probability that the whole struc-
ture of civilisation will be brought
perilously near to destruction. To
what will this catastrophe be ascribed
by future historians? Already many
suggestions have been made towards a
solution, ranging from an indictment
of the Kaiser as the sole "headman
front of the offending," down to a more
sweeping indictment of the whole Ger-
man nation, who may be supposed to
be suffering from the wave of degenera-
tion. None has ventured to call in
question the path which Germany, in
common with the other nations of
Europe, has followed in forcing the
intellectualisation of the people, al-
though it must at least be admitted
that compulsory education has not had
the results in Germany which its ad-
vocates fondly hoped for. Even if we
agree that it has greatly assisted in
Germany's material advancement,—
that it has, within a comparatively
short time, raised Germany to a lead-
ing place in Europe as an industrial
country,—the very fact that the intel-
lectualisation of the people has been
used for ends which, at best, can hardly
be described as humanitarian, if they
are not subversive of all the principles
of morality which mankind has so
painfully attained, must inevitably
neutralise all the benefits derived from it.It is hardly likely that Spencer's
arguments will have any effect, at this
late date, in changing the educational
policy of any country. Yet they are
worth keeping in mind, if only to serve
as a reminder that education is not a
panacea for all the ills of this world,
and that it may even prove a source of
danger. We can never return to the
obscurantist idea that education is a
direct danger to what, with uncon-
scious humour, are called the working
classes, and that it must be withheld
from them as rich cakes are withheld
from children. There can be no return
to such views, but it might be reason-
ably asked that in matters of education
there should be some improved rela-
tion between the supply and the
demand, and that the supply, if we put
aside all ideas as to its moral value—
is the best suited for enabling the
recipient to have the chance of becom-
ing a useful member of society. Nor
would it be bad for education itself to
have a humble place assigned to it in
the sphere of things. Its somewhat far-
reaching claims have tended to render
the issues too broad. An accurate
estimate of the relative values of know-
ledge has been difficult to form when
the issue has been obscured by the
principle moral worth. If we estimated
the moral value of any branch of learn-
ing according to its material value for
purposes of life we should no longer be
in danger of sacrificing a real benefit
for the sake of some visionary advan-
tage.—"Japan Chronicle."

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The British Soldier.**A Wrong Label.**

Amidst the mass of present day war literature one looks in vain for a typical description of the British soldier, and this fact has recently aroused some attention among military people. Many of the books written by popular writers present to us a type of individual whom one fails to recognise. In the old Regular Army the civilian conception of "type" was wholly wrong, while in the Grand Army of to-day, in which all classes and conditions mingle, the type presented to us by these writers is not at all general. Some newspaper correspondents and authors invariably represent the soldier as an illiterate person who aspirates and curses, and none seem to have the knowledge of the work of the Army schools where the national education of enlisted men has been completed with third, second, and first class certificates of education. One feels on reading some of the accounts that the writers imagine the Army to be filled with cockneys, for by no means do we get the rich local dialects which are so much more true to life than, "Ueb, Ebert, ark at 'im blast 'im." Nor do soldiers say "Yes, Sir," and "No, Sir" in every sentence when talking to correspondents, for the soldier is a very discriminating person and "chips" the newspaper man ever and always. Personally I had always objected to the Kipling soldier as untrue to type, but at the same time realised that Kipling was not writing a tract but was a fiction maker with a public to please. There is no doubt that the public conception of the soldier is wrong. Complaint has been made in the "Times" against Captain Bairnsfather's drawings on this account, namely that the prototype of his Bill cannot be found in the Army. As a rule the soldier is alert, smart, and speaks fair English. When certain people blame Captain Bairnsfather they do so because the tendency wrongly to depict the soldier is as prevalent among artists and writers. After all, his drawings are comical cartoons, laudable if you like, but he nevertheless runs the risk of being misunderstood because of the atmosphere of opposition raised by the written descriptions of the military type. "Punch" perhaps understands the prevailing tendency better than others, for the soldiers in its pages are Board School soldiers but not illiterates. One finds the soldier distinctly free from vulgarity, clear and clean of speech, and a man of manners. No doubt this will be new to many, but it is as true of the New Army as of the Old. Rough types and wrong types there are, but they have short lives in the service, where in peacetime character and initiative are insisted on and developed, while in war time there is a ready way of dealing with those who offend against the canons of regimental life.

Notice of the Sriracha Co., Ltd.

Whereas Lieut. Thub Pradipaseua has made an application requesting that the name of the late Phya Visutra Sagoradith noted in the shares No. 2771 to 2780 now in his possession and in the shares No. 2781 to 2790 which have been lost be changed to the name of the said Lieut. Thub Pradipaseua as legatee:

It is hereby notified that if anyone objects such person shall prefer same to the above Company within 30 days from this day otherwise the Company will transfer the said shares to the said Lieut. Thub Pradipaseua and the original share certificates will be invalid.

Dated 29 March B. E. 2459.
NAI REUN.
Secretary.
30-7 A.

**Notice.**

Notice is hereby given that Monday the 2nd April 1917 will be observed as a Holiday in the Customs Service.

By order of
THE DIRECTOR GENERAL
Custom House.
28th March 1917.

26-31

Notice.

The undersigned Exchange Banks will be closed to Public Business on Monday the 2nd proximo being Siam-see New Year.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

E. W. TOWNEND.

Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India Australia and China.

G. E. ALLEN.

Agent.

For the Banque de l'Indo-China Agency in Bangkok.

CAMILLE HENRI.

Le Directeur.

29-31

Notice.

Our store will be closed on April the 2nd.

Respectfully,
ORIENTAL STORE.

29-31

Motor Boat For Sale.

Length 22' 4" Breadth 6' 4", draught 1' 5" 6 H. P. Engine (Kelvin) in good running order.

Apply to:-

"F"

c/o Siam Observer.

29, 31, 3 A.

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If you wish to make a good **BARGAIN!**

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Household furniture to suit all tastes and pockets.

Assorted merchandise always in stock. Bargain sales every Saturday, commencing 2 p.m.

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T. S. APCAR,

Auctioneer and Estate Agent.

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SHIPMENT
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MOTOR HORNS

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and
Inexpensive in Cost**

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Prices.

Tos. 7 First quality

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S. IKESAKI, Tapan Mon.**Oriental Bakery.****ORIENTAL AVENUE.**

Daily supplies of white bread & rolls.

Fresh Cakes:-Plain, Currant, and Assorted tea cakes.

Other cakes made to order.

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MRS. G. K. WRIGHT,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

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By ASVABANU.

Reprinted from the pages of the
Siam Observer.

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**RAIN IS WELCOME BUT**

it is important to take extreme precaution in keeping away from it.

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With certain dishes, such as *Game, LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE* is always appropriate. It is the recognised sauce for such use.

In fact, for everything with which a sauce can be used, *LEA & PERRINS'* is invariably the BEST. It has a refinement of flavour that suits the most delicate dishes and appeals to the most exacting palates.

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Siam Observer Electric Printing Works.

Royal Bangkok Sports Club.

PROSPECTUS OF SKY MEETING

TO BE HELD ON
Wednesday and Saturday, April
25th, 26th, Wednesday and
Saturday, May 2nd, 5th.

FIRST DAY. (Wednesday, April 25th)
1. Siamese Ponies: 4 fur: Value
Tos. 200.

2. Australian Ponies: (Subs. Griff-
ins): 4 fur: Value Tos. 250.
3 & 4. Australian Ponies: (Open,
11.2 and under): Value Tos. 250.
6 fur: hdp: if more than 10
entries to be divided into 2 classes.
5. Australian Ponies (Subs. Griff-
ins): R. C.: Value Tos. 250.
6. Australian Ponies (Open, 14.2
and under): 5 fur: Value Tos. 250.
(For horses which have not won
more than Tos. 250 in stakes at R. B.
S. C. this Season).

SECOND DAY. (Saturday, April 28th)

1. Siam Ponies: 5 fur: Value
Tos. 200.
2. Australian Subscription Griffins:
5 fur: Value Tos. 250.
3 & 4. Australian Ponies (14.2 and
under): R. C.: Value Tos. 250.
(If more than 10 entries to be divid-
ed into 2 classes).
5. Australian Subscription Griffins:
R. C.: Value Tos. 250.
6. Australian Ponies (14.2 and
under): 6 fur: Value Tos. 250.
(For horses that have not won more
than Tos. 500 in stakes (R. B. S. C.)
this Season).

THIRD DAY. (Wednesday, May 2nd.)

1. Siam Ponies: 6 fur: Value
Tos. 200.
2. Australian Subscription Griffins:
4 fur: Value Tos. 250.
3. Australian Ponies: (Subs. Griff-
ins and ex-Griffins: Winners King's
Cup barred) Value Tos. 250.
5 fur hdp.
4 and 5. Australian Ponies (14.2
and under): 7 fur: Value Tos. 250.
(If more than 10 entries to be divid-
ed into 2 classes).
6. Australian Subs. Griffins: 6 fur:
Value Tos. 250.

FOURTH DAY. (Sat., May 5th.)

1. Siam Ponies: (Royal Turf Club
Subs. Griff: entered by Members or
honorary Members R. B. S. C. (Rule
17). 5 fur: Value 1st 150, 2nd 50.
2. Siam Ponies: R. C.: Value Tos.
200.
3. Aust. Griffins and Ex-Griffins:
(King's Cup winners barred) R. C.:
Value Tos. 250.
4. Aust. Ponies (14.2 and under):
1 1/2 miles: 1st, 300; 2nd, 100 Tos.
5. Siam Ponies (open): 4 fur:
consolation handicap: Value Tos. 200.
6. Aust. Sub. Griffins: Selling
Race: 6 fur: Value Tos. 250.
7. Aust. Ponies (14.2 and under):
Selling Race: 6 fur: Value Tos. 250.

Notes.

1. Entry Fees: Siam Ponies 12
Tos.; Aust. Ponies, 15 Tos.
2. All Races are Handicaps.
3. Entries must be in the hands of
the Secretary, R. B. S. C. by 7 p.m. on
Tuesday, 17th April.
4. Owner must state colours exactly
on their entry forms.
5. Lotteries will be held, as usual,
at 9 p.m. on the evening preceding each
race day.
6. In Selling Race No. 6 (4th day)
horses entered at 450 Tos. will carry
9 stone; for every 50 Tos. above or be-
low—7lbs. In Selling Race No. 7
(4th day) horses at 500 Tos. carry 9.7;
for every 50 Tos. above or below—7
lbs. (See Rules 102, 103, 104, 105).

F. TATNER,
Secretary.

Notice.

We beg to inform the public that Mr.
W. Siegert has resigned his position in
our firm as from 1st April 1917.

B. GRIMM & Co.

Notice.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS:—

Ex s/s "Glengyle"
and "Nippon"
and Balances ex s.s. "Cardiganshire",
"Glennamoy", "Glenturret" and "Pembroke-
shire".
are hereby notified that same have ar-
rived per s.s. "Mata Hari" on 30th,
inst., and will be landed and stored at
Messrs. The East Asiatic Co. Ltd.'s
Wharf, at the risk, expense and res-
ponsibility of consignees.

No Claim will be entertained un-
less made within 10 days after final
discharge of the steamer.

Goods not cleared within 3 days after
final discharge of cargo will be liable
for go-down rent.

BORNEO CO., LIMITED.

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made from best *British Steel*
various sizes and sections in Stock.

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Bloaters
Kippers
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French Ham "
Raw Ham "
Breakfast Bacon

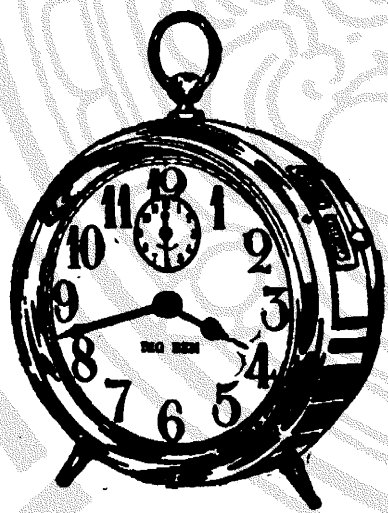
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Fresh Australian Butter and Best English Margarine No. 1 & 2.
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HUPMOBILE

A Car the Whole World Likes.

The whole world thinks well of the Hupmobile. In almost
every country in the world, in large cities, small towns or in the
country, this car is being more widely bought than ever before.

It could not hold preference if it were just an ordinarily
good car.

But it is more than that. It is the best car of its class
in the world with all the excellences that leadership implies.

In every way it is worthy of the good opinion of the world

The man who confirms his judgment of superior motor car
value by buying a Hupmobile gets better performance, better
quality, better engineering design, more comfort, better upholstery
and equipment, better finish than he ever thought was possible
at the price.

First Consignment now on view

Barrow, Brown & Co.

is right in front for efficiency and
light-giving capacity and behind it
stands the name of Vandervell.
From the dynamo to the battery,
the battery to the switchboard, the
switchboard to the head lamps, side
lamps, interior lamps, tail lamps, it is
a thoroughly sound system; a sys-
tem, too, which is equally suitable
for every style and type of car.

SIMPLE "SAFE" CERTAIN
There's a C.A.V. Set to
suit your car. May we
send you full particulars?
Siam Electricity Co. Ltd., Bangkok.
C.A.V. Vandervell & Co.
ACTON, LONDON, ENG.

The Siam Observer

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1917.

GAMBLING AND LEGISLATION

The Siamese Government has de-
creed that gambling shall no longer
be permitted to take place in the
Kingdom, or rather, to be more precise,
that lotteries and public gaming-houses
shall cease to exist in future. This is
as far as any Government, no matter
how powerful, can go, for, as all per-
sons of observation and intelligence
well know, in spite of all laws and
edicts, money will continue to be
staked on games of chance, sporting
events and speculative contingencies
of many kinds *sub rosa*, if it cannot be
done openly. Theoretically, gambling
is illegal in England, for example;
yet a prodigious sum changes hands
annually there in the way of pure
gambling.

The spirit of gambling is firmly
rooted in man's nature, of which
it may be said to form an integral part,
and it originates from the instinctive
desire for enterprise and achievement
which is implanted in the soul of every
human being. This impulse is the
fons et origo of progress, the mainspring
of evolution, and to it we owe every-
thing that has been or is being done in
the cause of civilisation and the
world's advancement. Had not this
same spirit fired the early circum-
navigators and explorers, the investi-
gators of natural phenomena, the
probers into life's many secrets, a vast
amount of knowledge that is now
commonplace would still remain veiled
in uncomprehended mystery, and we
should stumble, overshadowed by the
gloom of ignorance, along many paths
that are now illuminated by a clearer
light, enabling us to walk boldly and
confidently. So much cannot be gain-
said; but still less can it be gainsaid
that all the attributes and innate
potentialities of man are capable of and
liable to abuse, by reason of man's
as yet imperfect nature. It is true that
the enormous increase of trade and
commerce is largely due to the opera-
tion of the speculative impulse of
which we have spoken. There is a
point, however, at which this specu-
lative impulse must stop, or cease to be
salutary. Beyond that point it develops
into abnormality and extravagance,
and becomes a danger to the com-
munity.

We are not of those who hold the
opinion that, considered from the
ethical standpoint, gambling is intrinsi-
cally wrong or opposed to good morals.
On the other hand, we do not defend
it as being the contrary. We fail to
see that there is any crime in gambling,
provided that one can afford to indulge
in that form of amusement. Gambling
only begins to be reprehensible when
it becomes an uncontrolled passion,
threatening the well being, not only of
the gambler himself, but of his family,
his business connections or his depen-
dents; or when the fever infects those
classes of the community who are
manifestly unable to afford even trifling
pecuniary losses. The transition from
the merely reprehensible to the crimi-
nal stage is rapid, and a State has the
fullest justification in legislating to
protect those of its units who are lack-
ing in will-power to resist temptation
from the dangers into which their
weakness is calculated to lead them,
and to prevent the contagion from
spreading amongst the uncontaminated
and the younger portions of the com-

munity. Moreover, it is an undoubted
fact that the irresponsible indulgence
in gambling is a fruitful cause of crimes
both against the person and against
property, and it is the bounden duty of
a State to make every effort to erradi-
cate, by such measures as may be
within its power, all that tends towards
so undesirable a result in the national
life. We are confident, therefore, that
all right-minded individuals will hearti-
ly endorse the decision arrived at by
the Government of this country, as be-
ing a further step in the right direction.
Public gaming-houses in especial are in-
centives to improvidence, and no one at
heart will be sorry to see them swept
away. We have only a few words fur-
ther to add. Formerly, although the
state exercised control over gambling
and only permitted it to take place in
duly-licensed establishments, custom
allowed the general and unbridled
indulgence in gambling at certain
times of public festivity, notably the
holidays making the beginning of the
Chinese New Year. We think that a
small harm resulted from this tacit
permission, and, in a spirit of proper
diffidence, we advance our opinion
that the Government might advantage-
ously extend this privilege in the
future, as a concession to the desire to
court the Goddess of Chance with
which all men would seem to be in-
nately imbued in some form or an-
other. As we have said already, gam-
bling will continue, despite the most
drastic legislation; and it would not be
unwise to afford, within certain fixed
and narrow limits, an occasional healthy
and legitimate opportunity for it to
take place. We do not suggest that
the law itself should be modified to
this extent, but only that, in sympathy-
tic acknowledgement of a species of
human weakness, pardonable, and not
unnatural in its milder phases, the
Government should graciously con-
descend on a few brief occasions to
depart from its customary and quite
proper vigilance, and while not allow-
ing itself to be blind even temporarily,
condone for a short space any minor
infractions of its edicts and, so to speak,
look the other way.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

OWING to the Krut Thai festi-
vities there will be no issue of the
"Siam Observer," English and Siamese
editions, on Monday, April 2.

PROSPECTUS of the Sky Meeting to
be held on April 25 will be found in
another column.

THE Post and Telegraph Department
reports that Malay Peninsular main
line is not properly working between
Rajburi and Bangkok. Other lines are
all right.

M. and Madame de Laforcade wish
their thanks to be expressed to the
persons who kindly attended the Soir-
ree yesterday and showed sympathy
in their sorrow.

THE Samasorn Ka Kajakarn will be
closed on Monday, 2nd April owing to
the Krut Thai festival. Friday, April
6 (Good Friday) will be observed as a
holiday in the Customs Service.

New Ads.—Tenders are invited by
the Royal Irrigation Dept. for the sup-
ply of firewood. Furnished house to
let in Sapatoom road. The Borneo Co.,
Ltd. have a new notice to consignees.
Messrs. B. Grimm & Co. give notice re
the resignation of Mr. W. Siegert.

OWING to the British Court mourn-
ing for H. R. H. the late Duchess of
Connaught His Excellency the British
Minister and the Staff of His Britannic
Majesty's Legation and Consulate-Gen-
eral in Bangkok will be unable to at-
tend the Royal Garden Party at the
Anantasamom Palace on April 1st.

THERE will be an entire change of
programme by the Great Mahatma
Company to-night at the Phathanakorn
Cinema. How gamblers win, the
methods of cardsharps and gamblers
exposed, thought transmission and
other interesting items will be among
the features of the show and should
draw a crowded house.

Rubber and Tin Market.

("S. O." SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Singapore, March 30.

At the Rubber Auction prices in-
creased. Smoke sheet averaged \$157,
pale crepe \$156.

Tin is selling at \$103.

THE Great War.

German Evacuating France & Belgium.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, March 30.
Telegrams from Paris report that the Germans have evacuated St. Quentin and burned villages for miles behind the present line, indicating a renewal of the retreat.

According to a Belgian source of information, the Germans are devastating the countryside in the vicinity of Zeebrugge, Bruges and Ghent, implying retirements in those districts also.

Operations in Egypt.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, March 30.
Egypt. Official.—We advanced fifteen miles from Rafa to Wady Huzza and five miles southward of Gaza, and purpose covering the construction of the railway. We engaged twenty thousand of the enemy in this neighbourhood on Monday and Tuesday, inflicting heavy losses and taking nine hundred prisoners.

Martial Law in Spain.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, March 30.
Madrid.—Martial law has been proclaimed throughout Spain. (Apparently the Spanish censorship has suppressed previous telegrams explaining the situation.)

Hinted Revolution in Germany.

("S. O." SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Singapore, March 30.
Dutch cables report that there is in Germany a strong revolutionary spirit demanding peace.

German Plans Against Russia.

("S. O." SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Singapore, March 30.
Telegrams from Petrograd emphasise that the shortening of the German line on the West is part of the plan to overwhelm Russia.

Statement of General Cadorna.

("S. O." SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Singapore, March 30.
Regarding the reported Austrian offensive against Italy, General Cadorna is prepared to meet the strongest attack if the enterprise attributed to the enemy and to be carried out by him is no bigger than that against Verdun, and the result will be the same.

Western Front.

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, March 31.
Yesterday there was artillery activity between the Somme and the Oise. We repulsed attacks to the west of Maison de Champagne, where the enemy only penetrated the advanced elements of our first lines.

British cavalry have taken possession of Villersmaison and Saulcourt, making prisoners.

To-day we were in contact with the enemy on the Aisne. We captured in the course of subsequent operations to the south of the Oise, material and munition depots.

The Germans bombarded Soissons at long range. We repulsed enemy tentatives in Champagne towards Fature and in the Argonne. We took on the left bank of the Meuse the last line of trenches which were occupied by the enemy on the 18th inst., also Bois Avocourt and Hill 304.

Dunkirk Bombarded.

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, March 29.
German torpedo boats bombarded Dunkirk dropping sixty shells. There were two victims.

French Colonial Banks.

(HAYAS TELEGRAM.)

Paris, March 29.
Mr. Cecaldi has laid before the Chamber a proposal inviting the Government to deal with the project to prorogue the privileges of the Banks of Indo-China and West Africa.

Royal Bangkok Sports Club Football.

Season 1916-7 Results.

1916.	Opponents.	Goals.
Nov. 4	Assumption College	Won 2-1
" 15	Phya Prasil-lila Team	" 3-0
" 18	Assumption College	Draw 2-2
" 22	Southern District Teachers	Won 4-0
" 25	Palace Guards	" 4-1
" 28	Senior League of Schools	" 2-0
Dec. 2	K. O. Legion of Scout Guards	Draw 1-1
" 18	Royal Medical College	Won 4-1
" 21	Siam	Draw 0-0
" 26	Royal Naval College	Won 3-0
" 28	K. O. Legion of Scout Guards	" 2-1

Jan. 20	Pollard Cup, England	beat Denmark 4-0
" 26	England v. Scotland	Draw 3-3
Feb. 24	England beat Scotland	3-1
"	For Sports Club Cup	
"	For King's Cup	

Bangkok Library Association.

The following books have been kindly presented to the Library:—
Beach, Rex.—The Crimson Gardenia and other stories.
Birmingham, Geo. A.—Hymns.
Clements, C. W.—Short History of Japan.
Colcord, Lincoln.—The Game of Life and Death.
Gulick.—The American Japanese Problem.
Lippmann, Walter.—The Stakes of Diplomacy.
Powell, F. Alexander.—Vive La France.
Stockton, Chas. H.—Outlines of International Law.
Tittoni, Signor Tommaso.—Italy's Foreign and Colonial Policy.
"Wagner."—Battery Flasher.

Church Services.

Christ Church.

Palm Sunday—1st April 1917.
Evansong and Sermon—6.0 p.m.
Processional 99 Ride on, ride on in majesty.
Hymn 514 Father of all, to Thee.
632 Redeemed, restored, forgiven.
98 All Glory, land, and honour.
Psalm 6 and 8
Magnificat.
Nunc Dimittis.

S. Mary's Mission.

Sunday, April 1.—Sunday next before Easter (Palm Sunday).
7.30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
9 a.m.—Matsins and Sermon.
Hymns. All glory, land and honour My Lord, my Master, at Thy feet adoring. Love Divine, all loves exceeding.
6 p.m.—Evansong and Sermon.
Hymns. Ride on, ride on in majesty. In the Lord's atoning grief. O come to the Merciful Saviour Who calls you.
Wednesday—April 4.
6.30 p.m.—Preparation Service for Holy Communion.

Germany and the Dardanelles.

Herr Theodor Wolff, writing in the "Berliner Tageblatt," especially dwells on the question of the freedom of the seas. He says that the neutralisation of the Dardanelles under a general guarantee would find many supporters in Germany, who, of course, would desire that the waterways of Suez and Gibraltar should not be forgotten. Regarding the reduction of armaments, the writer says that no nation will ever voluntarily give up part of its arms or abandon the increase of its armaments so long as it has reason to fear that an unfavourable balance of power might menace it after disarmament. Disarmament must presuppose that an all-embracing league of nations becomes a reality.

Count Reventlow, writing in the "Deutsche Tageszeitung," says:—"To neutralise the Turkish Straits would mean the downfall of the Turkish Empire and of Germany's Eastern policy." The Count admits that "freedom of the seas exists in peace-time ipso facto." In a further passage Count Reventlow says:—"The future of the German Empire is much more important to us than the future of the world and of humanity."

The "Kreuzzeitung" says:—"Our great Mother was, after all, right in remarking that eternal peace was a dream, and for those who reflect deeply on the subject not even a beautiful dream. Bismarck also pointed out that fighting was the basic principle of all life."

The Sipantas Co., Limited.

The annual general meeting of shareholders in the above Company took place last evening at the offices of the Company, Hongkong Bank Lane, Mr. Alex H. Donaldson presiding. There were also present: Mr. H. B. Burgess, Capt. G. Foss and Mr. J. Hicks (directors), Messrs. Hayward Thomson, A. Ehrhardt, J. Ehrhardt, P. Thomson, H. C. O. E. Hansen, and H. Olsen with the Secretary.

The Chairman, in submitting the Directors' report and accounts, referred to the fact that since the last annual meeting and on the advice of their Visiting Agent they had planted rubber and their planted area at date stood at: coconuts 247 acres and rubber 236, while 259 acres had been partly drained but not planted. Mr. Monro had recently valued the property at £19,500, after certain cleaning up and planting of rubber had been completed. The Chairman proceeded to point out that the issued capital of the Company had now been fully called up and to continue running the estate it was necessary to find further money. The directors favoured a debenture issue and if sufficient debentures were taken by shareholders to carry on for the next two years it would make an enormous difference to their property and its value. It was up to the shareholders to take up debentures to save the money they had already put into the Company.

A number of questions were asked by different shareholders and the balance sheet was then unanimously adopted.

The retiring director Mr. John M. Dunlop was re-elected and the election of Messrs. A. H. Donaldson and J. Hicks to the Board confirmed.

Messrs. McAuliffe, Davis and Hope, of Penang, were unanimously re-elected as auditors.

Various questions were asked about the proposed debenture scheme. It was stated from the Chair that the minimum amount on which the Company would proceed with the debenture issue would be £5,000 and all the Directors present and the majority of shareholders intimated their willingness to take up debentures, which it was stated would be of two kinds—A. debentures of £10 each payable in full on application, and B. debentures payable by calls.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

Humanities of the War.

An up-country planter went aboard a ship of war in Colombo Harbour, with a naval officer, but without a permit signed by the proper authority. He was fined Rs. 200.

This war has acted for many of us like Mr. Wells' time machine, says the Manchester Guardian. Lancashire cotton operatives have fought on the same ground as Achilles and Agamemnon and could give a better explanation of why the Greeks were ten years in taking Troy than most of Homer's editors. The men of Devon have been back to the days of Hero and Leander in submarines, the soldiers of Birmingham and Worcester have fought with the ghosts of medieval Flanders, and Wessex farm hands have gaped at the tomb of Baza, fought near the palaces of the Parthian kings, and suffered tortures of thirst in the Garden of Eden. Napoleon's famous bulletin to his troops at the Pyramids has been the merest commonplace of a war in which half the world has been violently introduced to the other half with all the centuries looking down.

The Judges of His Britannic Majesty's High Court have never been afraid to speak their minds to anybody, however exalted. Mr. Justice Bray fears not the face of Lord D'Abernon and the Control Board, and indicated as much at Somerset Assizes. While insisting that the drink restrictions had had a substantial effect in reducing crime, the judge went on to condemn the abolition of treating. He laid down that this interference with the British ideas of hospitality encroached a little too much on the liberty of the subject. This is what most sensible men have always felt.

(Globe.)
A Barrow soldier who was rendered dumb through shell shock has recovered his speech in a remarkable way. He was ascending a flight of stairs when he fell and rolled to the bottom. As a result the man was rendered unconscious for several hours, but on regaining his senses he was delighted to discover that the power of speech had returned to him. He is now able to converse with his friends, and says he can hardly realise the fact after five months' silence.

At least 8,000 wounded Germans were found by dogs in a war zone where the men would probably have been overlooked by human beings, says the British Medical Journal in the course of an article on dogs in ambulance work. The dogs are taught, when they have found a wounded soldier, to seize in their mouths a leather "sausage" which hangs from the collar. When the dog comes back with the "sausage" still hanging from his collar, the trainer knows it has failed to find any living wounded person.

German Losses.

Official German casualty lists No. 1,326 to No. 1,358, inclusive, issued last month, give the losses for December, 1916. They show 21,846 killed, 50,602 wounded and 15,513 missing, making a total of 87,961. The total German casualties from the beginning of the war up to December 31, 1916, admitted by the German lists, are: Killed, 1,002,661; wounded, 2,561,096; missing, 580,627, or a grand total of 4,124,384. Since December 7, 1916, the German lists publish only the names of the men, the branch of the service and the regiment being withheld in every case. This is obviously done in an effort to confuse the Allies and prevent them from making accurate estimates of the casualties sustained by the Germans in individual operations. In reality, the German losses are greatly in excess of their admissions.—Ex.

Notice.

Tenders are hereby invited for the supply of 2000 cubic meters of ordinary firewood for the Royal Irrigation Department's Steam Launches during the year B. E. 2460.

Sealed tenders addressed to the Director General, Royal Irrigation Department, must be submitted on or before the 18th April B. E. 2460 at 11 a.m. The Royal Irrigation Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Royal Irrigation Department.

Bangkok, 30th March, B.E. 2459.

Sd/- R. C. R. WILSON,

Director General, R. I. D.

Notice

Owing to the Krut Thai Festival our premises will be closed on Monday 2nd April 1917.

SAMOSORN KA RAJAKARN.

31

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that Friday the 6th April 1917 (Good Friday) will be observed as a Holiday in the Customs Service.

By Order of the
DIRECTOR GENERAL.
Custom House,
31st March, 1917.

31-5 A.

To Let.

From the 6th of May furnished house in Kapatoom road near the Belgian Legation. Seven rooms, three verandahs, two bathrooms, ample servants' quarters and large garden.

Apply B. S.
c/o Siam Observer.
31-3-17. 31-30 A. e.o.d.

Notice.

Consignees are hereby notified that goods ex s.s. "Palitana" from Calcutta
" s.s. "Faltala" " Rangoon
" s.s. "Teesta" " Pondicherry
have arrived here per s.s. "Mata Hari" on the 30.3.17 and will be landed at Messrs. The East Asiatic Co.'s wharves at Wai Jhya Krai at the risk, expense and responsibility of Consignees.

No claims will be entertained unless made within 10 days after final discharge of the steamer.

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30-31

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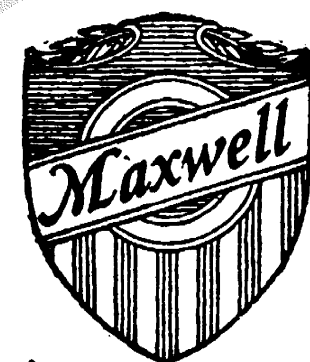
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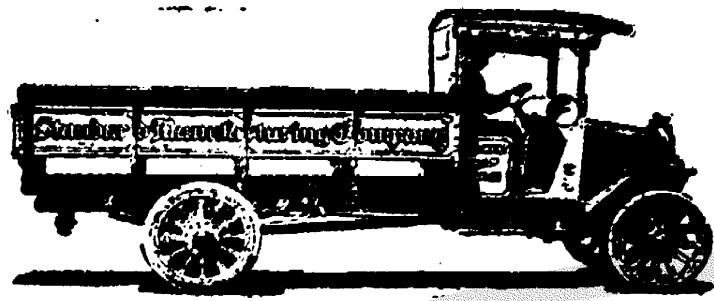


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Rumania.

Mr. B. P. Kadomtzeff, the Russian Consul, seen by a representative of the *Times of Ceylon*, said that recent Russian newspapers throw some light on the reasons why Rumania suffered so much at the hands of the enemy. According to information supplied to the Russian newspapers by prominent Russian generals and military critics, the chief reason of Rumania's disaster was the over-estimated value of the Rumanian army. The latter had had no experience of warfare since the Russo-Turkish campaign of 40 years ago, and the Rumanians were ignorant of the methods established in the present European struggle. As examples of the unpreparedness of the Rumanian army, Russian newspapers quote several facts. For instance, it is stated that the Rumanian army in the first battle did not know how to use telephone and wireless communication on the battlefield. The result was that the actions of the different army units could not be controlled by the headquarters of the army. The soldiers again had no knowledge of trench warfare, and they suffered tremendously from enemy machine-gun fire and shrapnel. Happily the reverses in Rumania had no depressing effect on the Russian public and military critics. The reverses were regarded as appertaining to the Rumanian army only, proved by the fact that, as soon as the Russian army in sufficient numbers met the Germans, the progress of the enemy was checked.

M. Kadomtzeff says that the Russian newspapers are full of the coming gigantic struggle at the principal theatre of the war, public opinion being in agreement that a great success will be there achieved. A most favourable impression has been produced by a speech of General Brusiloff delivered to his officers on New Year's Eve. With the characteristic brevity of a soldier, General Brusiloff expressed his most sincere conviction that this year would see the military power of the enemy crushed. He said that his opinion was supported by facts which were known to him as Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Southern Army.

According to the Russian newspapers the public opinion in favour of proper organisation in the rear of the Russian army and especially a better organisation of the food question was chiefly responsible for the re-organisation of the Russian Government. The new Russian Government is composed of the Ministers who belong to the Russian Conservative Party. Prince Golitzin has declared that till the war is over there will be no big political reforms, and everything must be done for the

successful conduct of the war.

The appointment of the Minister, M. Samanoff, as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's has met with a most enthusiastic reception in the Russian Press. Some of the newspapers express the hope that M. Samanoff will be the principal delegate of Russia at the Peace Conference.

M. Kadomtzeff says that in view of the great preparations for the struggle at the chief theatre of the war nothing of special character is being attempted in the Caucasus and Asia Minor.

"Shell Out Th' Bawbees."

Mr. Harry Lauder, speaking from the stage of the Shaftesbury Theatre, made a stirring appeal to the public to subscribe to the new war loan, during an interval in the matinee performance of "Three Cheers." He said:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—I beg of you to give me your attention for a moment or two. It is not very often that I have spoken, legitimately, to my public from the stage seriously. But the time has come round when we all must do our very best; and I would say that in this unprecedented crisis that we are passing through today it behoves every one of us to do what we can."

"The moneyed people and the rich people of our Empire," he went on, "the great limited concerns and the unlimited concerns and institutions and societies of every description have given enormously. They have almost given their all, and now the people are called upon to play their part. Don't think, people, because you have only £10 or £15, or £20, or £30, or £100, that it is of no use to your country. It is of great value to your country. It's the wee drabbles that make the mighty ocean. It's a' the wee burns that trickle down frae the hills that make the beautiful lochs. Let us make a beautiful loch to-day. (Cheers.)"

We certainly have sacrificed. Some of you have realised that! And we are still willing to sacrifice, and we are going to sacrifice all for the sake of our Empire (Cheers.) I tell you we have sacrificed something that all the wealth in the world cannot buy, and that is the best blood of our country—(Applause)—the best blood of the British Empire. And we are called upon to save as much more of this blood as is possible. Please let us try to save it, because God knows I would not like to know of a father going through the same horrible emotions as I have gone through myself."

Well, shell out the bawbees! You have the greatest investment the world has ever known and the greatest security behind your back—the British Empire." (Loud Cheers.)

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The Bagdad Railway.

The following review of a French book lately published, which we take from "The United Empire," is of special interest at the present time:—

If we wish to study German policy in connection with the Bagdad Railway we have the main to turn to, French, Italian, and German authorities. Apart from numerous magazine and newspaper articles, one or two descriptive books, and chapters in other works, there is nothing in English dealing specifically with the question of the Bagdad Railway from the diplomatic and political point of view. This is to be regretted, because British policy during the last twenty years has been so intimately connected with communications through the Middle East that it may almost be said to have hinged upon Persia, Basra and Mesopotamia. That this fact is now more or less recognised is abundantly proved by the attention that is at last being directed towards these Eastern lands which are the cradle of civilisation and will form, it is to be hoped, the grave of German ambitions.

Of recent books dealing with this question none more admirably traverses the tortuous paths of European diplomacy than Dr. Louis Cumin's "La Question du Chemin de Fer de Bagdad." Although written before the outbreak of war, and a period when the Bagdad question seemed to be settled satisfactorily, at least to France and Russia, this book deals with the intricate diplomatic history of the negotiations, and especially with the policy pursued by the German Kaiser in his quest for a Germanic outlet towards the East. The author apparently does not write with the intimate personal knowledge of men and affairs in the Near and Middle East possessed by M. Cherdron, who probably knows more of the inner history of the Bagdad Railway and of German intrigues at Constantinople than any other authority, but he nevertheless sums up correctly in the whole, as we believe, the policy followed by the four Powers chiefly interested in this question, and possesses, moreover, the faculty of making his narrative a coherent and intensely interesting survey of current diplomatic history. In other words, we see the undercurrents of diplomatic intrigue at work, appreciate the various striking events of the last few years in their true relations with the overshadowing Eastern Question, and realise that the main aim of Germany has been to secure not the control of Africa or the North Sea or Belgium but the complete domination of Asia Minor and Mesopotamia, Syria and Persia.

For twenty years the future of Germany has been chiefly involved in the successful completion of this great enterprise—the conception of a great and progressive people—for linking Hamburg and Berlin with the East, and for at least a portion of that period British, French, and Russian interests have been opposed to the consummation of the Kaiser's Dream. From what quarters this opposition came and for what reasons it was manifested cannot here be discussed. The various national interests involved were, as Dr. Cummin shows, by no means similar. In fact the interests of Great Britain, France, and Russia were divergent, and this conflict of interests in reality facilitated the task of the Kaiser in gradually breaking down opposition and in gaining the consent first of Russia, then of France, and finally of Great Britain, to the completion of the Bagdad Railway. A careful perusal of Dr. Cummin's book reveals the methods by which Russia was persuaded to withdraw her opposition, which owing to a variety of causes had been gradually weakening until the meeting of Kaiser and Czar at Potsdam set the seal upon Russian policy by providing for the recognition of Russia's position in Persia in return for the acknowledgment and toleration of German plans in Asia Minor and Mesopotamia. Dr. Cummin gives an admirable and lucid account of these proceedings, and of the masterly part played by King Edward, whom he acknowledges

as a great diplomatist and statesman, in safeguarding our three routes to the East—through the Mediterranean, through Mesopotamia, and through Persia and Afghanistan. That the second of these great world routes seemed about to fall under the control of the Germans was not the fault of the King-Emperor's policy, but was due to circumstances which are fully analysed in the book under notice.

It has been remarked that Dr. Cummin's monograph was written before the outbreak of the War. The conclusions at which the author arrived are therefore of peculiar interest at the present time. The interests of France, states Dr. Cummin, were not so adversely affected by the Bagdad adventure as were those of Russia and Great Britain. In fact, he makes it clear that the Bagdad Railway, as such, was not directly opposed to French interests in the Near and Middle East and shows that it was mainly in deference to the opposition of Russia, her Ally, that France refused her co-operation in the project. That opposition having been overcome in 1910, the position of France, and subsequently that of Great Britain, became untenable, and the final act of the diplomatic drama was initiated a few days before the outbreak of war put an end to the whole controversy.

In an illuminating statement, which is the only passage we shall quote from the interesting book, the writer gives a clear exposition of the French point of view. "Bagdad for the Germans: Syria for France" is his terse summing up of the situation. "Would not a frank understanding limiting the spheres of action of each be better," he asks, "than a quarrelsome and dangerous rivalry placing French and Germanus face to face in Turkey? Germany has a concession in her pocket but has not the money to carry out her enterprise; in exchange for our financial participation an Entente could be arranged on the subject of Morocco. Whilst the Bagdad enterprise counts numerous partisans in France, to those financially interested are joined many of the Colonial party. In their eyes the orientation of Germany towards Western Asia does not present any inconvenience. Is it not in our interest to aid Germanism to turn its back upon France? The result of this policy, according to Dr. Cummin, would have been that Russia would dominate Armenia, whilst England could obtain Arabia in exchange for the abandonment of her designs upon Syria, the latter country of course falling to France. These views are naturally of purely academic interest at the present time, but they indicate the trend of thought with regard to the Middle East prior to the outbreak of the War and serve to explain the attitude of our own Government towards this question. We heartily recommend Dr. Cummin's able book to students of German policy in the Near and Middle East.

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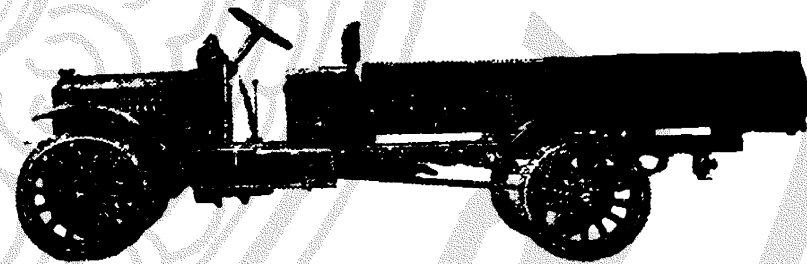
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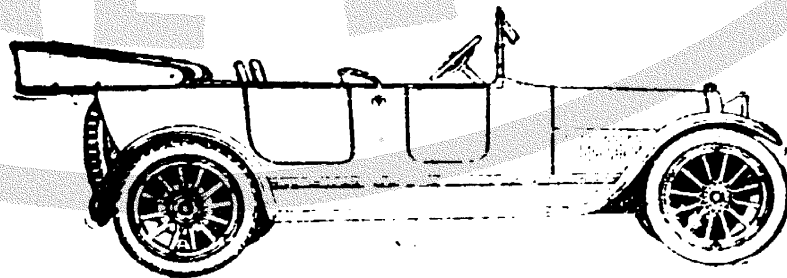
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Dodging the War.

The man in the corner of the train put down the paper which made scare headlines a substitute for news, and sighed aloud: "I am just about fed up with war." The other men in the carriage said nothing; but their eyes were sympathetic. They were not unpatriotic; they were just "fed up," which is modern slang for being bored, surfeited. And no wonder. We certainly get very little news—for reasons which are in the main understandable—but war pervades everything. It pervades the world; and however much one may desire some respite from the monster, there is no certain way of gratifying that desire. Nor would one wish it entirely. The expression of the man in the train was the cry of a mood; a mood which comes to the surface of consciousness willy-nilly. He could not suppress it; nor can any of us. War-weariness is bound to afflict us as the vast struggle spreads its horrors over time and the world. For this war is not only the biggest war in history; it is the biggest event in history, affecting more people than have ever been affected by any previous happening in the records of humanity.

It is natural, therefore, that weariness should make occasional moan, and there is no reason why one should not employ one's ingenuity in relief of such unsought tedium. The need of mental relief from stress of all kinds is fully recognised, and even the men who are bearing the brunt of the fighting in France and Flanders, Poland and Galicia, need change of scene and occupation. To that end an elaborate relief system has been established by which margins of rest are provided for officers and men. But the man in the train was not referring to a far more subtle tyranny of the mind. And it is just there that the non-combatant suffers most. There is an immediate remedy for men of military age, which I need not name. But what of the rest? Even in war time man cannot live by war news (or substitutes thereof) alone. And every other type of reading seems somehow or other, to swing round the same old subject. You pick up your favourite poet or essayist, and before you have read far, you find yourself twisting metaphor and imagery into the theme of war. Rhymes and rhythms have a tendency to stamp through the brain like marching infantry, or to prance like cavalry. And in the midst of some fine passage or beautiful sentiment you find yourself asking what would the writer of it have said now? What would Keats have thought of the war, or Addison or

Lamb or Shelley? Literature is no longer soporific. Not poppy, nor mandragora. Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world.

Shall ever medicine thee to that sweet sleep Which thou ownedst yesterday."

But if literature may no longer send the brain to the happy valleys of dream-land, which is one of its legitimate functions, it can deepen the impressions of war by giving them the necessary spiritual and imaginative setting.

At the same time, one should not make a virtue of avoiding the war. It is cowardly to run away from life at any time, and doubly so at a time when so much unsought misery clouds the world. One may be permitted to dodge the war, if one can, for a holiday. But the furlough will be short, whether we

like it or not. On the other hand, there is a perfectly legitimate way of dodging the war which is so obvious that one might very easily overlook it.

Forgetfulness is at all times to be found in action.

The cure for this ill is not to sit still. Or frown at a book by the fire. But to take a large hoe and a shovel also.

And dig till you gently perspire. That is, metaphorically speaking. You may lift yourself and the war, paradoxically enough, by throwing yourself into the war. I don't mean into a trench; though, as I say, that is the business of the martially fit. I mean by identifying yourself practically with the work of the moment. In short, by "doing your bit," to use again the vigorous and picturesque language of the streets.

In every town and village there are organised services for every imaginable purpose arising out of the war. Helpers are needed everywhere. And no one need fear that works of mercy at home are superfluous, for there are battles to be fought here just as there are battles to be fought abroad. I mean battles with poverty and sorrow and disease brought about by the unprecedented demands which are being exacted of life. Those who are unable to fight with a gun or bayonet may yet do their share with personal service in other directions, remembering always that the relief of material or mental distress contributes to the ultimate victory of our forces. If civilians will together during the war as heartily as the naval and military forces, sinking superficial differences of opinion, greed and meanness in a common purpose,

they are fighting as valiantly as the men at the front. So great a war as this cannot be fought and won by rifles and navies alone. A complete victory the wholehearted co-operation of people is needed as well.

In Dr. Johnson's words, which cannot be too often repeated just now, "In the time of public danger it is every man's duty to withdraw his thoughts in some measure from his private interest, and employ part of his time for the general welfare. National conduct ought to be the result of national wisdom, a plan formed by mature consideration and diligent selection out of all the schemes which may be offered, and all the information which can be procured." That is true patriotism, and, like all true things, satisfying to soul and circumstance at one and the same time.—Ex.



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